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FURTHER DETAILS ON C.A. MINISTERIAL COMMUNIQUE

PA211637 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Central American foreign ministers, with the exception of the Nicaraguan minister, met in Guatemala City to study the tense area situation. After deliberating for some 48 hours, the ministers issued a joint declaration that was included in a press communique. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, said the following to the media: [Begin recording] [Chavez Mena] The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador met yesterday and today in response to a kind invitation issued in Panama City a few days ago by the Guatemalan foreign minister.

This meeting has taken place in a very fraternal and friendly atmosphere. We held it with a positive spirit, hoping to find solutions that will permit the people of Central America to live in a climate of peace, harmony and democracy.

Guatemalan foreign minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola will now read the press communique that reports on our activities in this sister Republic of Guatemala.

[Castillo] The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras met in Guatemala on 19 and 20 July in response to an invitation that was issued in Panama City on 29 May to all of the Central American foreign ministers and that was confirmed to these foreign ministers on 12 July. The basic purpose of this meeting was to analyze the agenda that was unanimously approved in Panama at the end of May by a plenary meeting of nine foreign ministers. That meeting was convoked by the Contadora Group.

Efforts were made to find points of coincidence regarding this agenda in order to facilitate dialogue and negotiations and to contribute positively to the discovery of solutions at the meeting that will take place in Panama from 27 to 30 July.

The foreign ministers who have met in Guatemala City took the opportunity to discuss the declaration that was issued on 17 July in Cancun by the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela to jointly review the evolution of recent Central American events, to find general and regional solutions that will permit the creation of conditions for peace, democracy, social justice, security, and international cooperation for development.

Reviewing the agenda approved by the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers at the May meeting in Panama, the foreign ministers want to state their firm decision to continue their discussion of the four priority points that must be examined to overcome the Central American crisis. They are the conceptual framework, political and security problems, economic and social problems, and the implementation and control of agreements.

In this regard, the foreign ministers unanimously want to point out the importance of:

1. Halting the arms race, reducing arsenals, and reducing the number of or withdrawing foreign advisers;

2. Establishing efficient international mechanisms for the control of intraregional arms trafficking and of arms coming from outside the region;

3. Restructuring and strengthening commerical and economic relations among all of the region's countries;

4. Creating, promoting, and strengthening democratic, pluralist, representative, and participative institutions as the expression of the people's sovereign will, through the free exercise of suffrage;

5. Eliminating logistical or any other kind of support intended to promote, facilitate, and aid terrorism and subversion;

6. Promoting adequate means and instruments permitting the domestic reconciliation of area countries through the participation of all political sectors in electoral events and processes working toward the installation of democratic systems;

7. Implementing immediate measures to promote and protect human rights and to solve the refugee problem that is burdening some of the region's countries;

8. Establishing control mechanisms and international supervision to verify implementation of approved agreements to include border areas, ports, airports and strategic zones.

The foreign ministers reiterated the principle that the Central American countries must solve their own problems. This principle has certainly been recognized by the international legal community and, more recently, by the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela in their Cancun Declaration.

Consequently, the foreign ministers deeply appreciate any effort from the international legal community and the Contadora Group to extend firm cooperation so that our Central American countries may reach their objective of consolidating their traditional goal, which is to constitute a solid democratic geopolitical unit. These countries have historically sought a sovereign and independent personality, a strong and safe identity, without interference.

In accordance with this position, the foreign ministers believe that the Cancun Declaration on peace in Central America -- issued on 17 July by the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- is a significant contribution to the achievement of the goals listed here, since it includes many of the initiatives that our governments have presented, individually or collectively, to regional and international forums on various occasions.

The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras want to state their appreciation of the fruitful meeting that they held with Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt. They also want to thank the illustrious Guatemalan Government, particularly Foreign Minister De Eduardo Castillo Arriola, for all of the attentions that they received during their stay in this hospitable country.

This is signed by Fernando Volio Jimenez, Fidel Chavez Mena, Edgardo Paz Barnica, and Eduardo Castillo Arriola. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AGRARIAN REFORM MEETING -- The second meeting of Latin American and Caribbean countries on the action program of the World Conference for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development was inaugurated today in Quito. The meeting was organized by the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry and several world programs. Ecuadorean Agriculture and Livestock Minister Carlos Vallejo will participate in the meeting. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jul 83 PA]

POLITICIANS REACT TO NEW ELECTORAL LAW

PY202313 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA) -- Leaders of various political parties have expressed approval of the law calling elections, published today, although they have stressed the need to shorten the term for the handing over of power, believing that the elected officials should take over in the middle of December. They stated that the transfer of power could take place on 19 December, the date provided for in the electoral law for the gathering of the elected national senators and deputies. The transfer could be made either by decision of the present de facto government or by a special resolution of the new National Congress.

This afternoon NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS interviewed Deolindo Bittel (Peronist), Carlos Contin (Radical), Rogelio Frigerio (Integration and Development Movement), Miguel Monserrat (Intransigent), and Martin Dip (Christian Democrat) regarding the electoral law.

The vice president of the Justicialist Party said that the law "is good, it respects the schedule and the dates already given." Although he considers the term for the transfer of power "rather too long," he said that "1 and 1/2 months more or less do not make much of a difference; the important thing is to comply with what is stipulated in the law."

Bittel said: "It is quite true that the country's situation is getting worse day by day, but the important thing is to prevent adventures, lack of control or outbreaks which may hinder the transfer toward institutionalization or make it more difficult."

He was asked if the Senate and Chamber of Deputies could resolve on 19 December, by a special resolution, the transfer of government that same day. He replied: "It is not a bad idea. If the president is already elected, why wait any longer, why delay the solutions the people are waiting for?"

In turn, Contin said that the law "fortunately does not contain any surprises; it is as had been anticipated." He also agreed with Bittel that the date of 30 January for the transfer of the government to the new officials implies "a rather long delay; it would be suitable to shorten it." He stressed: "If the electoral court or the legislative assembly have appointed the new president by the middle of December, it does not make sense to me to wait another 1 and 1/2 months to transfer the government."

The same question as that asked of the Justicialist vice president was also put to Contin, who answered: "It is a possibility that would have to be studied to see how it could be implemented. As I told you, why wait if we can take charge of the government by the middle of December? Because we Radicals are going to win."

Frigerio, first vice president and presidential candidate of the Integration and Development Movement, also said that he was satisfied with the electoral law, although he strongly emphasized that "it is necessary to avoid a period of a power vacuum such as the one which will occur between the elections and the assumption of office by the new authorities." He maintained: "It is necessary to start now to solve the serious problems the country is suffering from. Solutions must be found for the unemployed, the homeless. It is necessary to give a strong stimulus to the production sector and put the economy of the nation into full development."

Frigerio added that if the electoral court proclaims the new president on 30 November, "it is not necessary to wait much longer. Power could be handed over immediately, or else at the first meeting of the legislative assembly."

Monserrat, vice president of the Buenos Aires Committee of the Intransigent Party, also agreed with the other politicians who were interviewed and asked: "What would happen if the new president were to convene the people in the Plaza de Mayo to hand over power to him on 1 December, the day after the electoral court proclaims him?"

He stressed: "We still maintain that it is necessary to shorten the term for the transfer of power. The Intransigent Party and the Multiparty Group have made public statements to that effect on various occasions and we will continue to demand, the people will continue to demand, that power be transferred as soon as possible."

Monserrat also agreed that when congress meets, "it might well be decided to hand over the government on that same day." But he clearly stated that "everything will depend on the will of the elected senators and deputies, with support and participation from all the people, in putting an end to a regime."

Dip, joint secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, stated that "we will continue our struggle to have them leave as soon as possible, to have them hand over the government to those elected through the will of the people," because "it is necessary to implement a solid socioeconomic reconstruction program for Argentina." He concluded: "I do not know if 1 December or 19 December will be the ideal date; the only certain thing is that the 90-day term (between the elections and the power transfer) should be shortened drastically; the people should be spared continued suffering from this policy which is contrary to the interests of the nation."

PERONIST INFIGHTING; PERON'S PLANS UNKNOWN

PY201914 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] Top Peronist politicians and trade unionists yesterday continued to react to ultra-verticalist Juan Labake's call for the withdrawal of all Peronist presidential candidacies in view of the probable return of ex-President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. Presidential hopefuls Raul Matera and Angel Robledo, Justicialist Vice-President Deolindo Felipe Bittel and 62 Organizations head Lorenzo Miguel all passed comment yesterday.

Bittel described Labake's proposal as the view of "minority sectors". Miguel pointed out that "Isabel" Peron, the party's natural president has named neither candidates nor spokesmen. A telegram is to be sent to the former president by the 62 Organizations, which Miguel heads, asking for clarification as to who are her representatives.

Matera, who described Labake as "very confused", said Isabel Peron would leave the Peronist movement altogether rather than interfere in the democratic process as the days of "handpicked candidates" were over. As for his funds, which according to Labake came from "non-Peronist pockets", Matera stated that in his case they came from 40 years' practice as a well-known neurosurgeon plus the donations of friends and fellow Peronists. Robledo similarly doubted that Isabel Peron would impose a candidate.

Meanwhile the ultraverticalist camp reported support from five prominent ex-governors including Carlos Menem (La Rioja), National Congress President Eloy Prospero Camus (San Juan) and Julio Romero (Corrientes).

MIR REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN UDP GOVERNMENT

PY212029 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] In a note submitted to the president yesterday evening signed by Oscar Eid Franco and Antonio Aranibar Quiroga, main MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] executives, the MIR informed President Siles Zuazo that it has decided not to participate in the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government. The note reads:

Mr President: We thank you for the proposal over your signature that was submitted to the MIR Executive Board on 19 July. The MIR National Executive Board held a meeting today during which we discussed our answer to this proposal in a responsible and serious manner in keeping with the interests of the Bolivian people.

Therefore, we would like to inform you of the decisions that have been adopted after exhaustive consultations with our constituents at the national and regional level.

1. Your proposal completely disregards the long negotiations carried out by the official representatives of the parties making up the UDP, who in principle were able to arrive at an agreement regarding the reorganization of the democratic process, the reunification of an integrated UDP government, and the drafting of a program in keeping with national needs.

Unfortunately, your decision is the culmination of a series of unkept promises and deadlines that have undermined the credibility of your government. Moreover, we believe that the proposal you have submitted oversimplifies the overall issue of the reorganization of the democratic process by basing the whole issue on the distribution of cabinet posts.

2. Your proposal does not offer a real solution. On the contrary, it extends and increases the political crisis by condemning the country to continue experiencing a temporary government and a vacuum of power, something which will cause serious national problems.

3. Since we are aware that democracy is an asset of the Bolivian people and that they are the only ones that can make decisions concerning it, we have exhausted -- as the whole nation is aware -- all efforts to achieve unity [of the UDP] these efforts were blocked by insurmountable barriers that not only block the reorganization of the democratic process, but that also undermine the historic process undertaken by the UDP.

4. Because of several aspects of your personal conduct and of certain aspects of your government, we have concluded that the agreements that were achieved by the UDP's CEN [National Executive Committee] and the CEP [expansion unknown] after an exhaustive and patriotic meeting during the last days of June were simply disregarded and that they were replaced because of a lack of will to act in keeping with certain UDP decisions to achieve the reorganization of the democratic process through a cabinet reshuffle.

In the first place, we view with concern the fact that you and your government have accepted the economic policy that has been suggested by the IMF. The only objective of this economic policy is to lower the fiscal deficit and to disregard [word indistinct] the irrevocable decision to reactivate the economy.

This decision, which is detrimental to the national economy and to Bolivian workers, is not in keeping with national needs and is aimed at subjecting the will of an entire nation to foreign decisions which demand an immediate devaluation of the peso, the reestablishment of the dollar standard for domestic operations [redolarizacion], and an increase in prices of basic products. This plan, which is aimed at saving and generating resources for paying the foreign debt, is subjecting the people's mandate for confronting the crisis to the need to satisfy foreign financial interests.

5. The seriousness of the aforementioned facts lead us to the need to make a painful decision. We deeply regret to inform you that our party is increasingly losing its trust of your leadership and that it views with concern the increasing schism between your government and the people.

6. The MIR does not want to continue being the obstacle that is apparently blocking those decisions that the nation is awaiting.

If we accept basing the reorganization of the democratic process on the oversimplified idea of restructuring the cabinet on the basis of granting each party a quota of power, we will be violating not only the UDP's declaration of principles and platform, but we will also be betraying the national expectation for establishing a coherent and united government that grants ample participation to workers and that is loyal to the aspirations of the Bolivian people. What the country needs most is an effective government that will give the people confidence that it is able to resolve national problems.

Therefore, Mr President, in keeping with your constitutional powers, we ask you to form your next cabinet at the proper time but without the participation of the MIR. In this way no one will be able to raise the issue of party disagreements as an excuse for postponing the solution of the serious economic problems our country is experiencing.

CORRECTION TO COB STAND AGAINST COUPS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Labor Mobilizes Against Coup," published in the 20 July Latin America DAILY REPORT, page C 1, paragraph two:

Through these coup attempts, politicians and military officers are trying to disrupt the current Bolivian democratic process, according to a COB communique. (rephrasing paragraph)

BRIEFS

NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR -- Bulgarian Ambassador Stoyan Venev Mitev presented his credentials today to Bolivian President Siles Zuazo during a ceremony held today at Government House. The Bulgarian ambassador is also concurrent ambassador to Peru. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 83 PY]

REPORTS ON GENERAL STRIKE SITUATION

PY2115[illegible] Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 21 Jul (AFP) -- The general strike called for by the Sao Paulo Metalworkers Union to protect the government's economic measures seems bound for complete failure, according to initial reports compiled by AFP. Only the cities of Sao Paulo and Porto Alegre, in the country's southern region, have been partially paralyzed by the strike which was intended to involve the entire country.

Despite the calm which prevails and the massive police deployment, tension hung over these two cities in fear that scheduled demostrations might degenerate into disorder and vandalism.

The effects of the strike were felt in the industrial zone of Canoas, on the outskirts of Porto Alegre, where metallurgical factories are located. According to union president Paulo Paim, 90 percent of those factories have been shut down. Seven workers who were picketing to enforce the strike were arrested this morning when they were puncturing tires of Porto Alegre public transportation buses.

In Sao Paulo, Brazil's economic capital and premier industrial center, the strike affected 40 percent of commercial activities and a large section of outlying cities where car factories are located. At the Volkswagen factory in Sao Bernardo do Campo, the metalworkers' stronghold, 30 percent of the workers reported to work, according to information provided by the company. Numerous police detachments are guaranteeing freedom to work, and 35 workers were arrested for inciting the strike. The Ford Motor Company's factories were shut down, but work goes on normally at the General Motors factory in Sao Caetano.

Contrary to what was decided yesterday, bus drivers did not join the strike. The streets and avenues were half empty, however, due to the virtual absence of trucks.

About midmorning, small businesses were still closed, and the shops which did open were not as busy as they usually are because of the absence of employees and customers. The large supermarkets, however, were open and their employees were busy replenishing the shelves which had been emptied the day before by anxious Sao Paulo residents. Public offices, banks, and restaurants in Sao Paulo were open, but not so the schools, liceums and universities which are on winter vacation.

Labor sources reported that leaders of the metalworkers union in Pernambuca were arrested by the police early this morning, but that the strike was partially observed by the metal workers' rank and file, although not so by workers of other sectors.

In Rio de Janeiro the situation is normal, even in shipyards that were expected to strike. The movement did not affect the business, transport and public utility sectors.

The strike call went unheeded in Santa Catarina and Parana, where people were worried over the floods which greatly damaged businesses, factories, and industries.

Airlines were flying normally throughout the country, and the ports of Rio Grande do Sul, Paranagua, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador (Bahia), and Manaus were busy as usual.

Sao Paulo Situation

PY220025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 21 Jul (AFP) -- Approximately 40 demonstrators, some of them members of the Sao Bernardo do Campo Metal Workers Union of the Sao Paulo industrial complex, have been arrested by the Brazilian police after a confrontation involving teargas and stone throwing. The incidents began after 1600 across from the cathedral where the demonstrators sought refuge and from where they were later evicted by the military police. A coffee shop and an antique shop were damaged during the incidents along with several buses which sustained broken windows and burst tires.

An hour later approximately 100 demonstrators sought refuge in the Villa Euclides stadium where workers normally hold meetings.

It was learned from police sources that in the last 24 hours approximately 350 metal, printing shop, chemical industry and bank workers have been arrested by the police while distributing pamphlets urging workers to strike.

At dusk most of the shops which are normally open for business decided to close fearing new disturbances after the workers began congregating in the 105 points of the city authorized by the police.

Leaders Arrested

PY211444 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Eight leaders of the bank and subway workers were arrested by the police this afternoon, the Brazilian news agency ANDA reported. According to this agency, the leaders were arrested while distributing leaflets designed to obtain support for the strike scheduled for tomorrow, Thursday, 21 July.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR ARMY MAJOR'S HOUSE

PY220328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Jul (AFP) -- Tonight a bomb exploded in front of the house of an Army major in Rio de Janeiro causing damage, but no casualties. The police did not give any details on the attack or the identity of the attackers.

FINANCE MINISTER ON PUBLIC SECTOR DEFICIT

PY201427 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas disclosed yesterday that the deficit in the public sector may reach 18.5 trillion cruzeiros this year, as established between Brazilian officials and the experts of the IMF mission. Although this is an increase of 9.7 trillion cruzeiros in comparison with the goal of 8.8 trillion cruzeiros, agreed upon with the IMF in February, the new ceiling for the public deficit expansion is limited to 2.9 percent of the gross domestic product, as desired by the IMF experts who, in compensation, accepted the Brazilian Government plan of a zero growth rate of the gross domestic product for this year.

OIL PURCHASES FROM USSR TO INCREASE

PY210117 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jul 83 p 15

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil will increae its oil purchases from the Soviet Union and in exchange will increase its meat and soybean meal exports to that country. This agreement resulted from the negotiations held by the delegations of the two countries during the ninth meeting of the Brazil-USSR intergovernmental commission which ended in Moscow yesterday.

Brazil started purchasing oil from the Soviet Union in 1980 and last year it imported 740,000 tons valued at $175 million. The total to be purchased this year, which still remains to be determined, depends on the negotiations to be carried out regarding the purchase of other Soviet and Brazilian products.

Other results of the ninth meeting of the intergovernmental commission were the establishment of commercial foundations for repairing Soviet vessels in Brazilian shipyards, the Soviet agreement to cooperate in tin production as well as to continue negotiations regarding cooperation in the fields of schist and peat.

[Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese on 15 July 1983 on page 20 publishes a report stating that during the ninth meeeting of the intergovernmental commission the Soviet Union agreed to supply Brazil with platforms for the drilling of oil wells as well as large trucks. "The Soviet Union also agreed to increase its purchases of meat and soybean meal, cotton, alunimium ore, textiles, timber, herbicides, cellulose, iron and steel products, capital goods, machinery and equipment."]

FLOOD DEATH TOLL INCREASES, EVACUEES RETURN HOME

PY212043 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Parana State Civil Defense has announced that two more persons have died as a result of the floods, and that now the death toll has reached 16. Approximately 7,000 evacuees from metropolitan Curitiba started returning to their homes yesterday, while 60,000 other evacuees are still waiting. In Parana State 40 districts have been hit by the floods, 32 of which have been declared in a state of emergency and 6 are disaster areas. Among the latter are Uniao da Vitoria, General Carneiro, Sao Mateus, Porto Amazonas and Rio Negro. In Rio Grande do Sul State the situation is gradually improving. The homeless now total 40,000 which means that many have already returned to their homes. Meanwhile, on the western border the picture is still delicate. There are 30,000 homeless scattered throughout the districts of Itaqui, Sao Borja, Uruguayana, Porto Xavier and Porto Lucena. Interior Minister Mario Andreazza has estimated that the recovery time for the flood-hit southern states will be about 6 months. He also estimates that the time needed to rebuild the road system will be 60 days.

PINOCHET RECEIVES HONDURAN MISSION, LETTER

PY212311 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] At 1300 President Pinochet received a delegation sent by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordoba. The delegation handed him a personal letter from the Central American president. The letter explains the current situation in the region because of the arms escalation mounted by Nicaragua which seeks the destabilization of the democratic regimes.

At the end of the audience, (Mario Carias), representative of the Honduran Foreign Ministry and special ambassador, explained to the press what had been discussed with President Pinochet:

[Begin (Carias) recording] We have brought a letter from Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordoba who sends his best wishes to the Chilean people and government and introduces our mission which is made up of Dr (Santilio Romero Martinez), member of the Honduran Congress; labor leader (Francisco Guerrero); Colonel (Efrain Gonzalez), general auditor of the Armed Forces; and myself from the Foreign Ministry.

There are several Honduran missions similar to this one now visiting various Latin American countries, in order to explain the Honduran position on Central American problems in accordance with the speech given at the OAS last 14 July.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have handed to President Augusto Pinochet all the papers submitted to the OAS and the Latin American governments which spell out Honduras' position on and conception of the threat felt from the Nicaraguan Government, mainly in the last few months.

I ought to state that the Honduran Government firmly supports the efforts of the Contadora Group in search of a political solution. The foreign ministers of the five Central American countries and the four foreign ministers of the Contadora countries are participating in this effort to find regional solutions to the Central American problems. [end recording]

In turn, Ambassador (Cesar Augusto Coello) reported that President Pinochet expressed solidarity with the Honduran cause.

CHURCH POSSIBLE MEDIATOR FOR GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION

PY220135 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 21 Jul (AFP) -- Today the Chilean Catholic Church hinted that it could act as mediator between the military government and the opposition sector to seek an understanding which would lessen the tension in the social sector, which has worsened during the past few months.

Vicar Juan de Castro, the closest advisor of recently appointed Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, pointed out that because of its selflessness and experience the church would give interlocutors to sit down at the negotiating table with confidence. The church official pointed out that the initiative should stem from the interested parties and that the bishops would give their answer.

According to De Castro, the possible agenda of discussions could include subjects such as respect for the right to disagree with authority, the right to reliable and objective information, the freedom for workers to form their associations, and government consultation with the people. He added that other subjects which could be discussed could be the derogation of the emergency laws which grant the governors higher powers, respect for human rights and the assurance that the courts of justice will protect individuals' rights.

De Castro commented that these points were mentioned by the bishops in a document on Chile's resurgence, which Pope John Paul II has endorsed.

DOCTOR FILES CHARGES AGAINST CNI DIRECTOR

PY212235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0356 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jul (EFE) -- Today surgeon Ovillermo Sohrens filed charges against General Humberto Cordon, director of the National Intelligence Center (CNI), in the court of justice for the raid on his house by CNI members.

Dr. Sohrens' charges -- against General Humberto Cordon, a CNI official named E. Gomez and other officials responsible for the raid on his house -- requests that they be sentenced according to the law for the unauthorized raid.

The Chilean doctor says that in the early morning of 17 July, a group of eight individuals who identified themselves as CNI members entered his house after breaking through the street entrance to the garden, and that after threatening his son-in-law with a fire arm the agents began a search of the house, which they did not complete, and then left after being reprimanded by the house owner.

THREE INTELLECTUALS TO SERVE 90-DAY BANISHMENT

PY220128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Catholic Church sources reported today that three intellectuals detained in Santiago a week ago were banished to distant northern and southern towns in the country, where they will serve a 90-day banishment by orders of the military government.

Poets Antonio Cadima and Cristina Cottet were arrested with Professor Jose Moya on Tuesday, 12 July, during the third day of national protest against General Augusto Pinochet's regime.

They were detained in the Christian community of Montijo, in the popular neighborhood of Pudahuel, and their relatives were informed about their banishment, according to lawyers of the solidarity Vicariate of the Santiago Archbishopric.

Ten other union and peasant leaders were also detained and banished by the Interior Ministry after the second day of national protest held on 14 June. During the day of protest of 12 July, more than 1,000 demonstrators were detained; However, most of them have been set free.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS OPENING SESSION

Investment Plans Announced

PA210501 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jul (AFP) -- President Belisario Betancur announced here today that $836 million will be invested during his 4-year administration for the rehabilitation of areas in Colombia affected by violence and armed conflict.

The chief of state made the announcement during the opening of Congress' regular session, today, which is also national independence day.

In pointing out the virtues of the plan, Betancur maintained that "the struggle for peace is the struggle to create productive employment in cities and provide housing for those who lack it; it is the struggle to reactivate our economy and to protect national industrial and agricultural production; it is the struggle for education, health, and justice."

In addition, he referred to the amnesty law for rebels, noting that it is still in force for all acts committed prior to its promulgation in November 1982.

He said afterward that "a well-balanced and strong economy such as the one that we plan to create throughout our entire territory will not be compatible with states of emergency or unrest or with a people who are untouched by the benefits of progress."

Betancur reaffirmed his recognition of Congress, praised the armed forces' professionalism and loyalty, and said that "we can assure you that we have preserved the independence of the Judicial Branch."

He said that in a climate of relative protection for public liberties, a responsible, technical, and critial press has matured. He added that "our two parties (Liberal and Conservative) have modernized their ideologies, as time and other trends have served as stimulants for national thought."

The president also urged the country "to rediscover the fatherland in everyway" and announced that the Constitution's centennial (in 1886) will be an incentive to examine our history with critical and open minds, which is necessary to assess the present and establish a basis for changes."

Contadora Efforts Praised

PA211754 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2328 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jul (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur said today that a tug-of-war between the big powers cannot be permitted in Central America, because it would seriously jeopardize the goal of building a balanced system of nations.

On opening the regular session of congress, the head of state said that "there is a collective desire for peace in the area, shared as well by Latin America, which has never experienced conflicts as grave as those of other latitudes."

"We would do wrong," Betancur added, "to join the universal history of infamy through the back door represented by the regional conflicts that the power blocs encourage."

Betancur also stressed the efforts carried out by the Contadora Group -- composed of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia -- pointing out that the movement, which was organized to find peace formulas for Central America, insists only on the acknowledgement of its good will.

"We have no weapons but reason," he added, explaining that "we have sought to convince, not to defeat; to internationalize dialogue and serenity, not the factors of violence. We firmly believe in dialogue as an essential means of both dissuasion and persuasion."

Betancur, who will complete his first year in office on 7 August, told Congress about the task carried out by the Contadora foreign ministers, describing it as "grand and excellent."

He also stressed "the good will with which the envoys of dialogue in the area have been greeted and the advances made so far, thanks to the confidence that exists among the parties involved."

Betancur expressed the hope that the good will be shown by all sectors will be upheld and "not interfered with or undermined."

Betancur, while admitting that this sort of mission does not produce rapid results, in that peace is the result of long, patient, and prolonged perseverance, asked: "Who is so blind as not to see that in various parts of the world there is benevolent support for the peace efforts?"

"It is encouraging," he added, "that the desire for dialogue and interchange should have met with such an enthusiastic response from the UN Security Council, the OAS Permanent Council, and the EC, and from many other sectors that have voiced their support."

DRY LAW, CURFEW LIFTED IN PORT OF BUENAVENTURA

PA210508 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Cali -- The dry law and curfew which had been established in the port of Buenaventura as a result of serious incidents involving COLPUERTOS [Colombian Ports Enterprise] workers were lifted today, according to Buenaventura Mayor (Astrid Alvear). The official pointed out that this decision was made after a meeting with the military authorites that confirmed public normality. The mayor stated that the city will remain under military rule to a lesser degree. The city has witnessed serious incidents in which 3 people lost their lives and 12 were seriously wounded.

Only six persons are still in custody; they are to be investigated by the Third Brigade. The mayor of Buenaventura said that security measures had been taken in order to maintain public order after Carlos Guimadi and Fabio Garcia, who were killed during the 18 July disturbance, were buried.

The six persons still in custody will be investigated for their presumed connection with the arms discovered at COLPUERTOS union workers' installations.

GOVERNOR CITES U.S. RELUCTANCE TO EXTEND LOANS

PA210107 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 16-A

[Article by Fernando Ortiz Alvear]

[Text] Cali, 14 Jul -- Plans of vital importance to the country's development were thwarted when Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro confessed to Doris Eder de Zambrano, governor of Valle del Cauca, that "there is no money for you or for anyone."

The Valle de Cauca governor's request for disbursement of the 3.2 billion pesos allotted for the road plan led the finance minister to confess the facts about this new lack of credit, which affects several departments in the country.

"The United States does not want to extend loans to Colombia. The International banking system is facing a grave liquidity problem, which is added to the Latin American political and economic situation," Mrs Doris Eder de Zambrano said.

She added: "The United States lacks confidence in the Latin American countries, after the bankruptcies of Mexico and Venezuela."

A commission from Valle had traveled to Bogota to claim the funds for the new road plan, but was confronted with this new reality. "The 'no' was categorical," the governor said.

HONDURAN MISSION ARRIVES TO SEEK SUPPORT

PY202335 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 18 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordoba has sent to Paraguay a special mission whose objective is to seek our government's support for Honduras' stand toward the situation in Central America when the issue comes up for discussion at international forums.

Leo Pallares, head of the Honduran mission, told ULTIMA HORA: "We have come with a personal message from the president of my country to Paraguay's chief executive dealing with the situation in Central America in general and Honduras' position in particular."

The Central America diplomat did not specify the contents of the message, but said: "Paraguay is a fraternal country, a Latin American country for which Honduras has always had a great deal of affection, and when one of the brothers has something to explain he goes to the other brothers. This is the reason for our mission: to explain our situation to a friendly government and a fraternal country."

Early this morning the Honduran mission (which is made up of Leo Pallares, Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Reyes Baraona and Guillermo Casco) met with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

"Our talk with Minister Alberto Nogues was very positive; he has proven to be most receptive. He fully understood our position," Pallares told our newspaper at the end of the meeting with the Paraguayan foreign minister at Government House.

SHINING PATH BLOWS UP TOWERS, CAUSES LIMA BLACKOUT

PY220301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 21 Jul (AFP) -- Tonight, Shining Path terrorists again hit the Peruvian capital, knocking down six high tension towers and leaving more than 5 million people without electricity for 40 minutes.

The outage affected not only Lima, but also several cities and towns south of the capital which get their electricity from the Mantaro power central, 400 km southeast.

Several explosions were heard in the dark, but the police force prepared for these types of situations took control of the city immediately. According to reports, there were some shootouts between terrorists and security forces. The attacks were carried out in the north, east, and southeast of the city.

According to a correspondent of a local radio station, at the same time a terrorist commando attacked the Ayacucho electrical plant, 575 km southeast of Lima. The terrorists sprayed the building with fuel and set it on fire with a bomb.

In the Lima National Stadium, many people were awaiting the start of a soccer game between the Peruvian and Chilean national teams. There was some uneasiness, but the police kept the situation under control. Once the lights came back on, preparations for the game continued.

HAVANA ON SHINING PATH THREAT TO MERCHANTS

PA201850 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Lima newspaper EXPRESO has reported that merchants in (Aiza) have been threatened by the guerrilla group Shining Path. The guerrillas said they would carry out their threats if the merchants increased the price of staple products -- in other words, the products consumed by the people in their daily diet.

HAVANA REPORTS PARTY OFFICE IN LIMA ATTACKED

PA202310 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A heavily-armed band hurled bombs and fired machinegun bursts at the office of the official Popular Action Party, killing two persons. The attack against the party's office in Lima took place during a party women's organization meeting, which was to be attended by Vice President Javier Alba Orlandini.

Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich reported that the Shining Path organization ambushed a police patrol in Ayacucho, killed two agents and wounded two others and one civilian. Another policeman died in Ayacucho while trying to disarm a bomb in a public market.

HAVANA REPORTS DYNAMITE THEFT AT HUANCAVELICA MINE

PA202237 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Unidentified armed persons attacked a mine in Huancavelica Department, Peru, and took 2,000 sticks of dynamite. The police have arrested 13 suspects.

It was also learned that in Ayacucho, despite heavy military surveillance, a Shining Path flag was hoisted on the steeple of a church in the San Sebastian neighborhood.

In Lima, the body of an unidentified person was found. It is believed the dead person was a member of the group that attacked the Popular Action headquarters with bombs and machineguns.

VICE PRESIDENT ALVA'S TACTICS CRITICIZED

PY202356 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 10 Jul 83 p 2

[Manuel D'Ornellas column: "Two Flight Levels"]

[Text] The country's two vice presidents will succeed each other in replacing Belaunde when the latter travels to Venezuela in approximately 2 weeks. The presidency will be held first by Fernando Schwalb, who in turn will be replaced by Javier Alva Orlandini when Schwalb, as foreign minister, joins the head of state 3 or 4 days later in Caracas.

This is a strange way to act; it would have been more appropriate for Schwalb to travel from the outset with Fernando Belaunde Terry and Alva to stay from the beginning in the office at the palace. So strange, indeed, that it has given rise to rumors of a certain displeasure on the part of the president toward the Cajamarca senator. which is said to be the reason for the president's reluctance to trust him with power for any longer than is strictly necessary.

Of course, there are enough reasons for Fernando Belaunde Terry to be annoyed with Alva Orlandini. Firstly, because it was really in bad taste to say -- and then deny -- that he would chasten the public administration during his brief tenure as president.

The hint is clear: There is connivance with immorality at the very top and it would be enough to fight it for a couple of days to cope with it. Here the similarity between Alva and Edgardo Seoane become evident. The latter also promised to "prune the rotten branches" when he was secretary general of Popular Action.

Another factor to be sore about must surely be Senator Alva's persistence in clashing with Mines and Energy Minister Fernando Montero Aramburu on the issue of monthly fuel price hikes. With the same persistence with which he undertook to erode Manuel Ulloa's tenure as minister, Alva is now devoted to undermining Montero's job.

Actually we have been getting used to the contradiction of having the secretary general of the ruling party be one of the most unrelenting and sharpest critics of the ruling team in what seems to be a rerun of the film we watched during the later stages of the previous rule of architect Belaunde.

Alva's wayward attitude is in sharp contrast with, for example, the stance adopted by Luis Bedoya Reyes who, although not a member, of course, of Popular action, and despite having different points of view and different criteria from those of Belaunde's supporters, has reiterated his willingness to cooperate with the executive branch for another year. And in doing so, to round it off, Bedoya Reyes had abundant praise for Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor during a television appearance last Sunday.

To sum up, owls and toucans are birds that fly at different levels.

PPC CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO COOPERATION

Economic, Moral Crisis Charged

PY210034 Lima EL OBSERVADOR in Spanish 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Yesterday the Popular Christian Party [PPC], just before deciding to resume its cooperation with the government, launched its most harsh criticism against President Belaunde's regime by charging the Popular Action Party [AP] of having aggravated the economic and financial crisis, of supporting an increasingly corrupt administration, of neglecting the production of foodstuffs, of leaving the industrial sector unprotected and of implementing a soft policy in the struggle against terrorism.

In a work program drawn up by the political committee headed by former minister Felipe Osterling and submitted for consideration to the PPC national convention in Miraflores, the PPC maintains that for all these reasons, and because of the weakening of the political leadership, the country is experiencing a severe economic and moral crisis. It is obvious that this crisis has caused the weakening of the AP.

In harsh terms it holds the government responsible for having caused an imbalance between the budget income and the large public expenditures, thus causing an ever-increasing foreign debt and exhausting the low domestic savings.

The PPC also maintains that the essential social services such as health, education, and urban and rural sanitation have not developed rationally.

The document adds that in the agrarian sector the country's role as an importer of foodstuffs has increased. Many of the imported goods receive important subsidies which harm the country's budget and favor the foreign producer.

The PPC also charges the AP with having "frozen" prices before the last municipal elections, thus causing a sudden rise in the cost of living when it unfroze them.

Regarding social security, it points out that the serious problems which affect this sector still have not been overcome and that serious administrative disorder and mismanagement of the employees' and employers' contributions still continue.

In analyzing the AP's role in congress, the document points out that the government did not use its power as a majority to speed up the approval of important laws such as the right to strike, work stability, municipal and university laws, but that other unimportant laws were approved instead.

Cooperation Decision Reached

PY210035 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Jul 83 p A4

[Excerpt] The Popular Christian Party [PCP] has voted 80 to 13 in favor of continuing to support the ruling Popular Action [AP] for 1 more year as of 28 July. This decision was conveyed last night to President Fernando Belaunde Terry by Luis Bedoya Reyes. The president met the PPC leader at Government House and stated his satisfaction over the democratic decision of his party.

Bedoya Reyes announced the PPC's decision to extend its cooperation with the government for another year when closing the 10th plenary meeting of his party in Miraflores, and later confirmed it during a press conference. On both occasions, Bedoya reported the general meeting's decision to support the appointment of Senator Ernesto Alayza Grundy and economist Ivan Rivera Flores as the new ministers of justice and industry respectively The two appointments were unanimously approved toward the end of the general meeting of the PPC, which lasted 4 hours longer than expected. It had been scheduled to end at 1300. Bedoya indicated that the PPC has not established any conditions for its cooperation. He added, however, that the only "conditions that the party set for itself" was to voice its criticisms, and perhaps even step them up, in the face of any unwarranted or unfortunate government action. He emphasized that the party has agreed that as of 28 July the two PPC ministers in the cabinet will be its official party spokesmen.

Further on he scored those who have been criticizing the PPC on the grounds that it has tried to take advantage of its privileged position as a partner of the ruling party by stressing that the most convincing answer to this piece of slander is the newly established disinterested and unconditional cooperation. "At this time, when the very soul and democratic organization of the fatherland is being threatened, the PPC has come to its aid, the very PPC which many unenlightened persons believed was running after the crumbs, following the wake of the victor, seeking a place at the table to share the repast," Bedoya said.

DEPUTY DENOUNCES ABUSES BY SECURITY FORCE MEMBERS

PY220140 Lima EL DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] Nothing stops members of the group in Ayacucho headed by General Clemente Noel from carrying out their merciless operations in the most remote areas of the department, which is shaken by terrorist activities, in searching for those who are known as "terrucos" [collaborators of the Shining Path group].

Soldiers and policemen carry out their attacks without any scruples. They execute, kidnap, mistreat and abuse women and children; they loot and set fire to the humble houses. They practically do away with everything.

This pathetic account is fully detailed in the charges which Deputy Javier Diez Canseco, of the Unity of the Left [UI], makes against the chief of the political-military command of the emergency zone.

The inhabitants of Totos District, Quispillacta community (in Chuschi District) and Matara community have been the recent victims of those flagrant attacks which violate human rights.

Totos will never forget Tuesday, 5 April. That day the town was occupied by members of a motorized infantry brigade headed by a captain nicknamed "Chacal," supported by 15 civil guard "Sinchis" [special antiguerrilla troops].

That death squad abused women and children, looted and seized valuable objects found in the raided houses, and also seized animals. But that was not all. At the end of the operation, they set fire to several houses and plantations.

On the 16th, at dawn, soldiers and policemen raided several houses. The couple Nicolas Tueros and Juana Flores were violently forced from their home, bound -- hand and foot, and then executed. They were both charged with alleged cooperation with guerrillas.

The same thing happened to Fausta Huamani, Primitivo Tucno Medina, Julio Godoy Bellido, and Roberto Lopez Leon. All these victims were buried in Toldorumi and Corpaccasa. Other clandestine common graves were also found in Pichurumi and Usutapampa.

The peaceful spirit and desire to prosper of the inhabitants of Quispillacta, who were already using modern equipment in the areas of livestock raising, and mining, was also shaken by a violent repressive operation.

After looting and setting houses on fire, destroying plantations, and killing animals, soldiers of "Los Cabitos" barracks and "Sinchis" kidnapped several peasants. This incident took place on 20 May.

Since then, the following persons have been missing: Demetrio Galindo Rocha, Cirilo Galindo Huamani, Francisco Huamani Galindo, Nemesio Moreno Huamani and his two sons, Luis Huamani, Jose Tomaylla Moreno, Francisco Nunez Vilca, Marcelino Espinoza Nunez, Simeon Espinoza Galindo, Mauro Cuba Nunez, Grimaldo Cuba Nunez, Onofrio Mendoza Achallma, Aniceto Moreno Cayllahua, Victor Quispe Mendieta, Cirilo Quispe Rojas, Valerio Conde Galindo, Leonardo Conde Machaca and his son, Santos Pacotaype Cusihuaman, Cirilo Conde Nunez (lieutenant governor), Narciso Achallma Capcha, Julian Nunez Mendoza, Grimaldo Nunez, Antonio Carhuapoma Conde, Maximo Vilca Coallocunto, and Nemesio Nunez and his son, among others.

In the kidnapping operations carried out in Quispillacta, inhabitants of Chuschi, Chanchacanoa, Uchumo, Pomabamba, Totos, and Paras took part. They were incited and armed by members of the army and police forces.

The Matara community, under certain circumstances, also committed acts which violated human rights.

Felix Gomez Canchari was kidnapped on 22 April during a village fair. His body was later found completely mutilated; his legs and arms were missing.

On 2 June Marita Quispe Cerda and Rosinda Gamarra Quispe were also victims of the savage attacks. They were stabbed in the jugular vein and had their breasts cut off.

That same day the following peasants were executed: Tiburcio Gomez Sulca (father of Felix Gomez Chanchari), Mauro de la Cruz Aujapucclla, Julio Loayza Laynez, Julio Gomez Canchari, Maximo Gamarra Quispe, Vidal Gamarra Galindo, and Cirila Canchari. The last three persons were all minors.

Tarhuiyoco's lieutenant governor and several armed civilians took part in these acts perpetrated by members of the police force and headed by an officer named Solano.

Diez Canseco has demanded that the government attorney's office investigate the aforementioned cases, since General Noel, according to Canseco, has denied him the possibility of directly verifying his charges.

HAVANA CITES 'CONCENTRATION CAMP' ALLEGATIONS

PA210045 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] (Mario Carcavanti), the president of the Human Rights Commission in Ayacucho, has denounced the ever increasing list of missing and kidnapped people in that department. He also claims that there are concentration camps in the region in which an undetermined number of peole are kept in captivity. However, government officials questioned on this subject say that they know nothing about this.

The Human Rights Commission president pointed out that the 51st (Cavitos) Headquarters, the 9th Civil Guard Command, the Investigative Police Headquarters, a sports complex, and other government offices have all been turned into concentration camps by military authorities. People who have been reported missing in Peru, especially people from Ayacucho, are kept there.

HAVANA ON RIGHTS GROUP'S CHARGES OF POLICE TORTURE

PA201920 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Peruvian newspaper EL DIARIO MARKA has reported that on 24 April members of a musical group who recently participated in a contest in Ayacucho charged before the Peruvian Human Rights Commission that while they were imprisoned at the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] installation in Lima they were intensely tortured and were held incommunicado. They said that they were imprisoned for 20 days and that they were taken several times to a prisonyard to be executed.

'EXCELSIOR' INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT ON CONTADORA

PA211947 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1757 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jul (EFE) -- In an interview granted to the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said that the Contadora Group, consisting of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama, is not seeking a confrontation with the United States.

The president added that, so far, "the Contadora activities seeking peace in Central America have not been reproached, criticized, or attacked by the U.S. Government."

In an interview granted to a special correspondent in Caracas, Herrera Campins said that the Central American countries' governments make too many threats, which do not contribute to a reduction of tensions in the region.

Herrera Campins noted that the representatives of the Contadora Group, which was established in January, have spoken with the authorities of all of the Central American countries involved in the conflict.

"In each of these talks, the rulers of the area's countries have said they are very willing to find peace. The problem, of course, lies in the position that is adopted in practice and at the moment of truth," the Venezuelan president stressed.

He said that the Central American rulers need to "moderate their language," because, in his opinion, "there is too much talk of threats and too many charges, which definitely do not contribute to a reduction in the level of tensions."

Herrera Campins admitted that "the Contadora Group has not discussed whether the Ronald Reagan government should join Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela in the search for Central American peace."

The president said that he does not doubt that the participation of the United States and Canada is essential for the economic recovery of Central America, and of Latin America as a whole.

The president concluded by saying that the Contadora Group has presented a range of options that, in his view, could be accepted by the region's governments to achieve peace. He added that those options "are not obligatory, nor do they exhaust all of the possibilities."

JAMAICA'S SHEARER MEETS WITH PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID

Shearer Voices Contadora Support

FL211120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Jamaican Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer has expressed total and unreserved support for the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve the pacification of Central America and condemned interventionist attempts. The Jamaican foreign minister is on an official 2-day visit to Mexico to sign an oil contract and discuss economic bilateral affairs.

Shearer agreed with Mexico in that the Central American conflicts stem primarily from economic, political, and social problems which have been neglected for many years.

He severely criticized attempts to form strategies which ignore and underestimate economic and social conditions and which lead to mistaken solutions, thus prolonging the conflict itself.

The foreign minister said the correct solutions to the Central American problems can only be based on an adequate cure to the economic and social ills in those countries as stressed in the Cancun declaration.

The Cancun meeting of the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela stressed the urgency of achieving a peaceful and political solution, sparing no effort in establishing a peaceful, just, and lasting settlement. No path leading to a possible settlement should remain unexplored, Shearer said.

He said technical and economic cooperation between Mexico and Jamaica had expanded and the two countries are ready to open more extensive talks in various areas.

Hugh Shearer spoke during a banquet in his honor hosted by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Shearer will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid tomorrow.

De la Madrid Receives Shearer

FL220128 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Jamaican Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer today delivered to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid personal greetings from his government, and reaffirmed Jamaican support for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America.

The foreign minister was received this afternoon by the Mexican president, to whom he delivered a message of goodwill from Jamaica. The message, sent by Prime Minister Edward Seaga, stresses the support for the Contadora Group's diplomatic offensive to find a solution to the Central American conflict.

Shearer is here to sign an oil agreement and hold talks on economic matters with Mexican officials.

This afternoon, the Jamaican foreign minister hosted a private dinner for the secretaries of foreign relations, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, of finance and public credit, Jesus Silva Herzog, and of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, Francisco Labastida Ochoa.

Announcement on Economic Ties

FL220113 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0003 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Jamaica will develop economic ties with concrete actions which could include the formula of barter, the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit announced today.

The result of the talks held this morning by Mexican Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog and Jamaican Foreign Minister was reported in a communique.

Shearer heads a Jamaican delegation visiting Mexico City to discuss bilateral topics in relations with Mexico and, especially, to exchange views with Mexican officials on the San Jose accord.

The renewed San Jose Accord will go into effect on 3 August. It has guaranteed the supply of oil to Central American and Caribbean countries during the past 3 years. The renewed accord, which now includes Belize as a consumer country of Mexican and Venezuelan oil and which is supplied to the area with payment advantages, will be in effect 1 more year.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR -- Three new ambassadors presented their credentials to President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday. They are: Senegalese Ambassador Abdourhmane Dia, Guinean Ambassador Inacio Semedo, and Trinidadian and Tobagan Ambassador James O'Neil. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 4 PA]

MORE BOMBINGS: COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Bombings, Parades Statements Linked

PA210321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2138 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Panama City, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The wave of bomb explosions and false bomb warnings that have forced the evacuation of government buildings in this capital has intensified in the past 48 hours. The authorities have not yet found the culprits. Business and press sources have linked the incidents to leftist groups, which have presumably reacted violently to recent statements by Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard Command and a virtual candidate for the presidency, to the effect that Panama will break relations with Cuba and Nicaragua if they continue to intervene in the Central American conflict.

A previously unknown group that calls itself the "National Liberation Revolutionary Movement" ["Movimiento Revolucionario de Liberacion Nacional"] has claimed responsibility for the threats and bombings. They have told the media in anonymous phone calls that they are fighting against drug trafficking. Most progressive newspapers have not reported the incidents, while opposition newspapers have been reporting them extnesively for the past several days.

Bomb Threats Continue

PA210318 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Phone calls warning of bombs planted in several schools in the city continued today. Early this morning anonymous phone calls were received at both the Law faculty and the Architecture faculty of the National University warning that a bomb would explode between 0900 and 1000. Students and professors vacated the premises at once. Something similar happened at some primary schools, such as Ricardo Miro, Manuel Jose Hurtado, and Francisco Arias, whose directors proceeded to vacate the buildings. In some cases, classes were only suspended. According to reports, the phone calls were made by a young male. Televisora Nacional also learned that a warning was received at the Humanities faculty in the National University last night. A warning was also received this morning at the Banking Commission at the Hatillo Building. This, too, proved to be a false alarm.

Explosion at Bank Headquarters

PA212101 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] At around noon today a bomb exploded on the ground floor of the building on Via Espana that houses the headquarters of the National Bank of Panama. The bomb caused little material damage to the building, destroying only the plastic covers on some lights. Immediately after the explosion, G-2, Panama City Police, and DENI [National Department of Investigation] officers arrived to start the investigation. TVN Channel 2 learned that the device had been placed in a trash container. No casualties were reported in the incident.

Government Issues Communique

PA220125 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Communique issued by the Government and Justice Ministry on 21 July in Panama City; read by Justo Fidel Palacios, government and justice minister -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: Enemies of society hiding in the shadows of anonymity and under the impulse of sick minds have presented us with a challenge. Encouraged by motives no human being in his right mind could conceive, they are sowing seeds of chaos in the form of explosive devices, with which they intend to alter the balance of our social, economic and political life, in an attempt to create unrest in our community.

This challenge poses a problem which we all must face, because it can affect us all physically and emotionally through the explosion of a homemade bomb, capable of causing personal injuries and economic losses to establishments in which the evildoers plant their explosives, heedless of the consequences of their actions.

As part of this reckless, irresponsible and unpatriotic action, they have proceeded to the tactic of fear promoted by false alarms. In their ominous plot, they have made calls to schools to scare the teachers and students, in an uncalled-for attack on the noble task of education, which is tantamount to attacking the present and future of our homeland.

The mere mention of this situation of real violence and emotional depression tells us that we are facing a problem created by enemies of society, a problem which all members of this society must face. The challenge is for all of us. Following instructions from President of the Republic Ricardo de la Espriella, the national government, the investigations corps, and public forces are doing their duty. A team has been organized to this end and certainly those responsible for these acts will be captured. But to hasten their capture and to end as as soon as possible the danger of these acts, it is important that none of the forces of the community are paralyzed by fear but instead direct their efforts toward our common goal. Our goal is to locate the culprits pursuing the commands of their insanity and cowardice, trying to obtain through fear what they are unable to obtain through the paths of work and civic struggle.

This call is also for that great force, promoter of mass opinion, comprised of the news media and the people that work in it, the journalists. We are asking them for their valuable support in this crucial moment in order to maintain harmony and tranquillity in our country. They know, because they are workers, parents, and Panamanians, that no one ever benefits from violence. No false alarms, much caution and moderation, and a high sense of responsibility and love for Panama must guide the actions of the journalists of our country.

In the meantime, we not only refuse to believe, but even to think that Panamanians are the physical and intellectual authors of these acts, aimed at involving us in the climate of violence which has invaded and destroyed Central America. We believe that among our worthy and noble people, there is not one who would lend himself to such a lowly demonstration of contempt for the nation's tranquillity and the peace of its children. It is very hard for us to believe that when we are all firmly and sincerely set on having honest and peaceful elections, free of any hint of repression, with the civic participation of all parties, that there is a political group interested in breaking this sacred commitment, to obtain results through the use of violence. We say again, they cannot be Panamanians and if by misfortune they were, they do not deserve the privilege of having been born in this country.

Fellow citizens, today's problem faces all of us. The government is doing its part and the good citizens of all classes and levels should do the same. In this way we will soon capture those responsible and we will witness the sorry spectacle of those that today are acting as if they were heroes, but tomorrow, when justice catches up with them, will cry like what they are -- cowards disguised as heroes, but only when they are hiding in the shadows.

Costa Rica

MONGE SAYS U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS DO NOT AID DETENTE

PA220013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- President Luis Alberto Monge feels that the U.S. naval maneuvers in Central America do not contribute to detente in the region.

Such maneuvers at this time "do not help create the atmosphere required in order to promote the dialogue that Central America needs," Monge told the press today.

The Costa Rican president said that if he had been given an opportunity to express an opinion before the maneuvers were announced, he would have said "no," because he feels that those military exercises could (?hamper) the efforts of the Contadora Group.

HAVANA QUOTES SECURITY MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

FL211352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has confirmed the existence of armed counterrevolutionary groups in Costa Rican territory. A [Salvadoran] White Hand type of organization is operating in the Costa Rican towns located near the border with Nicaragua, the minister stated.

The San Jose newspaper LA LIBERTAD reported that the minister described the situation in the northern part of the country where the counterrevolutionary groups are based as extremely serious. These statements agree with the charges made by Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party, who said government officials were supporting these groups in their attacks on the Sandinist popular process.

EXTERNAL BROADCASTS PLANNED; NEWS AGENCY STUDIED

PA180001 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] Costan Rican Minister Armando Vargas yesterday reported that the image of Costa Rica will be considerably improved abroad when the radio station "Costa Rica Internacional" starts operation.

In a report to the Government Council which was completely approved yesterday, the minister stated that Radio Reloj will transmit on shortwave, and the government has accepted an offer in this regard from Roger Barahona [not further identified].

Two books on Costa Rica will be edited, one about the peace which prevails here and the other dealing with "a democracy without arms." Five thousand copies of each will be printed.

Vargas reported that the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK will publish a supplement this week on Costa Rica, financed by several organizations.

He also reported the government's agreement to have the Servicio Costarricense de Noticias [Costa Rican News Service] (1,500 words a day) distributed abroad, and the possibility of opening a news agency as of January 1984, with a contribution from the government of the FRG.

NEWLY ORGANIZED STATION BEGINS NEWSCASTS

PA180010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- A new Costa Rican station, "Radio Impacto," has entered the radiobroadcasting world with "Micronewscasts" throughout the day. Radio Impacto, which transmits on 980 khz for the nation and on 6150 khz shortwave, inaugurated the first stage of its programs on 11 April with modern music.

Now, 3 months later, the station's management has launched the second stage with "Impacto News" ["Noticias de Impacto"].

The firm, which is managed by Costa Rican professionals, was organized with counseling from radio enterpreneur Manuel Jiron, with a long career in the radiobroadcasting business in Venezuela and Nicaragua.

Politically, "Radio Impacto" is described as social democratic.

EL SALVADOR

REACTIONS TO DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. SHIPS OFF COAST VARY

PA210417 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jul (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Catholic Church today expressed its "concern" about the deployment of a powerful U.S. war fleet toward the Central American coast in the Pacific Ocean.

Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of El Salvador, has stated that these military actions cannot please those who wish for a "rational and peaceful" solution to the Central American conflict. The Salvadoran religious leader said that military solutions only "represent more death, destruction, and terror, and we have had enough of that here (in Central America)."

Nevertheless, rightist and private business sector representatives voiced approval for the deployment of U.S. naval forces toward the region, even pointing out that this might "persuade" the guerrillas to put down their weapons and accept the amnesty offered by the government.

For example, Conrado Lopez, president of the powerful National Association of Private Enterprise, said that the deployment of U.S. warships "must not cause concern among us because this flotilla belongs to a friendly country; instead, we should feel protected."

Francisco Jose Guerrero, minister of the presidency, expressed himself in similar terms. He asked "if it were not true that Soviet flotillas come countries in the socialist orbit." Guerrero stated that "so long as there is no unauthorized landing, there is no threat whatsoever to Salvadoran sovereignty."

These statements by a government official contrast with reports by the FMLN, which argues that these maneuvers represent "an imperialist threat against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran liberation movement."

"The permanent U.S. aggression against Nicaragua has not only been evident in the economic sector, but also in the military sector," the FMLN asserted.

Likewise, the daily newspaper DIARIO DE HOY, linked to the Salvadoran rightist sector, today reported in a somewhat unenthusiastic tone the appointment of Henry Kissinger to lead a bipartisan commission to advise President Reagan on Central American policies.

The Salvadoran newspaper recalled that Kissinger "planned all the strategies that led to defeat in Vietnam" and also agreed to "turn the Panama Canal over to the dictator Torrijos."

FMLN GROUP OCCUPIES STATION, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA211744 San Salvador Radio Cadena 1080 in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN's Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front, dated 16 July recorded; broadcast during guerrilla takeover of the station]

[Text] A revolutionary communique: We (?reiterate) to the people of El Salvador and the world that elections will not be a solution to the war. The armed people will win.

Rendered desperate by our FMLN's overwhelming attacks, Yankee imperialism has intensified its aggression against our heroic people in recent months. Hiding behind a number of political maneuvers, like elections and false amnesty, the dictatorship and imperialism are staging big military operations against the areas under our revolutionary control. In this manner, the enemy is trying to recover the military initiative, so that it can then defeat our people, who are building their own future with weapons in hand.

The dictatorship called the most recent operation Welfare for San Vicente, in which more than 200 humble residents of that department and Usulutan were massacred. Hundreds of proletarian homes suffered from the assassins' shelling and the bombs sent by the warmongering Reagan administration. In conjunction with that operation, the puppet troops, advised by the Yankees, have staged military operations in Morazan and Chalatenango. Those operations, however, have crashed against our FMLN's combative reply.

The enemy operation against our towns in San Vicente and Usulutan ended in a resounding failure for the dictatorship, since our forces remain intact and enjoy high fighting morale. Now, to justify its crimes and the Yankee advisers' intervention to the national and international public, the dictatorship is staging a number of maneuvers to win credibility for its fascist government, preparing conditions for massive and direct Yankee intervention.

These maneuvers include false amnesty and elections scheduled for December. With false amnesty, the fascist regime seeks to win national and international credibility. This is supported by other measures, including the visits to the country by Richard Stone, who was appointed by Reagan to increase the credibility of the false amnesty, though while they speak of pardon and forgiveness, they continue to massacre the people with their bombs and to fill the streets of San Salvador with bodies.

With the elections maneuver, the enemy wants to create the necessary conditions to justify massive and direct Yankee military intervention. This intervention would be requested by the government that will be fraudulently elected in December. They also plan to overcome internal contradictions. In the case of imperialism, it want to bring a Christian Democratic government to power, to help it break the current international isolation affecting the fascist puppet military dictatorship.

Because of this, our FMLN and FDR reject the December elections, for they are an imperialist political maneuver that will not solve our people's great problems. We ratify our proposal for direct dialogue with imperialism and the dictatorship, but not on the subject of possible participation in December's electoral farce.

Meanwhile, our rifles will continue to speak, confronting the imperialist aggression. In recent days, we have struck hard at the puppet army. On 7 July, we forced the enemy to flee the El Poy customes post in Chalatenango in disarray; we recovered seven weapons there. On 8 July, we annihilated the enemy garrison in Nueva Granada, Usulutan Department; we recovered 30 weapons there. On 11 July, we ambushed an enemy convoy in the [name indistinct] canton, San Vicente, inflicting many casualties, including two enemy officers.

In addition to the intense diplomatic efforts that we are carrying out, we are confronting the invading Yankee and his politcal maneuvers through these military actions. With daily combat we will build our democratic revolutionary government. Elections are no solution! The armed people will win! Yankee invader, get out of El Salvador! United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

ARMY MEMBERS WOUNDED BY FMLN IN SAN VICENTE

PA212144 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Five army members, including Lieutenant Antonio Urbina Lopez and two women riding the military transport to the village of Tecoluca, were seriously wounded by FMLN rebels, San Vicente Department military sources reported.

In this department, and with U.S. aid, the largest military operaiton of the country's domestic conflict is being carried out. In a parallel action with the military operations, efforts for the restoration of areas affected by violence are also being carried out.

This was the first attack on the Army close to San Vicente. According to physicians' reports, the two women required amputation of both legs after the explosion of grenades launched at the military vehicle by guerrillas.

Meanwhile, extremists attacked for 1 hour the small security posts in San Martin, only 15 km east of San Salvador, the military sources confirmed. Taking advantage of darkness, rebels arrived near the village and started their attack with rifles on civil defense and army posts. These posts maintain order in the village.

After 1 hour of combat, the rebels withdrew. Witnesses maintain that three of the attackers were killed or wounded, judging by the bloodstains found near San Martin. This was the first attack on San Martin since the action last month when rebels dynamited Las Guaras bridge after killing several civilian patrolmen. San Martin residents have asked the Armed Forces to be more vigilant in the area.

COPREFA REPORTS CAPTURE OF COLLABORATORS

PA202301 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] A total of 66 persons accused of collaborating with guerrillas, among them several children, were captured by the Salvadoran Army in Calderitas, a village in a jurisdiction of San Vicente Department, the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reported today.

According to COPREFA, the 66 persons captured are members of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, mass groups, caught by surprise by government troops participating in the Peace and Welfare for San Vicente Operation that the Armed Forces have been implementing since last June.

COPREFA said the persons captured were accompanying a rebel column, but did not specify if there was an armed clash before the capture.

COPREFA indicated that some of the persons captured comprised entire families which included several children just a few months old, forced to accompany the extremists whenever they went from one place to another. COPREFA said the armed forces are attempting to convince them to take advantage of the amnesty which has been implemented for extremists wishing to leave the guerrilla movement.

ARMY TROOPS' ADVANCE NORTH OF SUCHITOTO REPORTED

PA202303 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Jul 83 pp 2, 46

[Text] Infantry troops supported by Air Force planes are continuing to advance north of Suchitoto, pushing back the guerrillas toward Suchitlan Lake, according to military sources.

From 0800 to 1200 yesterday, the Air Force attacked guerrilla positions in the cantons of Platanares and El Roble.

The Air Force planes -- an A-37 and a single-engine aircraft -- took turns attacking the guerrilla positions until approximately 1200.

HAVANA: FENASTRAS CHARGES RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA201855 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] has accused Alvaro Magana's regime of systematic violation of human rights and denounced the dramatic economic status of the country's workers and peasants.

In a public communique issued in San Salvador, FENASTRAS recalled that approximately 50,000 people have been killed by the regime's repressive forces in the past 3 years and that hundreds of political prisoners are missing.

It stressed that only 500,000 Salvadorans have jobs, and 85 percent of them receive salaries which do not satisfy their basic needs. The people, FENASTRAS emphasized, continue to die of hunger very slowly, without jobs, and under relentless persecution.

Meanwhile, the Legal Aid Office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric reported in San Salvador that the government repression killed more than 2,800 people in the first few months of the year -- mostly workers, peasants, and students.

In Washington, the American Watch Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union [organizations given in English] demanded that U.S. President Ronald Reagan refrain from certifying again that the Salvadoran regime shows progress in respect for human rights. After reporting that almost 3,000 civilians were murdered in the first half of 1983, the two organizations accused Reagan of sacrificing human rights to satisfy geopolitical interests.

FMLN REPORTS 'SECRET' ARMY OPERATIONS IN MORAZAN

PA210409 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Jul 83

["Military report" from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Once again, the dictatorship is preparing to launch an offensive against Morazan Department. On 16 July Salvadoran Army forces began a process of concentrating their forces. This was accompanied by Honduran Army troop movements toward the Los Encuentros area at Rio San Antonio, on the border with El Salvador in Morazan Department.

So far, the dictatorship has tried to keep this concentration of their forces in preparation for a new operation a secret, but the General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front has already placed the military units of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade on full combat alert.

Once again we warn General Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, that if his troops enter our territory to coordinate and cooperate with the Salvadoran Army as they did in June of 1982 in this same Morazan Department, our military forces of the Commander Rafael Arze Zablah Brigade have received instructions and are prepared to fight them.

All foreign forces within our territory will receive the same response and will suffer the same defeats that the Salvadoran dictatorship's army is suffering on our battlefronts. Revolution or death, we will win!

VENCEREMOS SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW COMBATANTS

PA181520 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, FMLN's official voice, initiates this program with revolutionary greetings to our members who recently graduated from the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Military School, Morazan section. These combatants have acquired necessary expertise and knowledge which they will use effectively in our people's liberation war.

Companeros graduates of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Military School: In upcoming battles our people expect from you the fearlessness, discipline, and heroism necessary to defeat the enemy. Each one of the graduates of our revolutionary military schools has a history of courage and sacrifice, of which a free people will be proud tomorrow!

GUATEMALA

STATE COUNCIL MEMBER ON POLITICAL AMENDMENTS

PA160450 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Cesar Augusto Toledo Renate, who was designated to preside over a political commission that would be in charge of suggesting some amendments to the current

political laws, said that he will not lend himself to biased manipulation to favor any particular group, and that as a consequence, the amendments that will be suggested will seek to eliminate the obstacles to free political organization, but never to eliminate articles that could be beneficial to any particular political sector. [sentence as heard]

Toledo Penate, who is a member of the State Council, said that in his opinion the problem is not of dates for elections, but of security to dedicate oneself freely to politics, and that this should be the main obstacle to be eliminated if there is a real desire to speak of a process and a political opening.

Toledo Penate said it is impossible to initiate activities in the political field when there is no freedom of expression. Conseauently, if the state of alarm is not lifted, it will be necessary to at least lift the restrictions on free organization and freedom of expression for political leaders.

We, Toledo Penate said, are not concerned about the date of elections, but about the security that the government will give to the people as well as to the politicians, and the manner in which it will promote its programs so that the citizens will turn out in good numbers to request their identification papers and later to cast their votes.

On the VAT , Toledo Penate pointed out that the rate is too high because, since it is intended to replace the sales tax, which is currently at 3 percent, there is no technical justification for an increase to 10 percent.
On this matter, State Council President Jorge Serrano said that the Council has complied with its duty of presenting a number of recommendations to the presidency, in line with its advisory function, and that within this framework, it is firmly adhering to its position, because the disadvantages of the law should have been studied a little more carefully.

The State Council recommended at the time that the VAT be reduced to 5 percent and that implementation of the new tax package be postponed until January 1984. The president of the State Council said he maintains this position because he believes it is the most appropriate in the country's current situation.

RIOS MONTT NOT INVOLVED IN KIDNAP NEGOTIATIONS

PA202208 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The interior minister of Guatemala has said that the government will not negotiate with the kidnappers of President Efrain Rios Montt's sister. Asked about the possibility of establishing contact with the kidnappers of Professor Marta Rios Montt de Rivas, sister of President Rios Montt, in order to achieve her release, Guatemalan Interior Minister Colonel Ricardo Mendez Ruiz stated categorically yesterday that the government will not sign a pact with any group of kidnappers.

Mendez Ruiz pointed out that the affiars related to Mrs Rivas' kidnapping are being handled only by her husband and relatives. Likewise, he added, the president has been quite clear in saying he will not mix government affairs with those of his family.

ARMY CLAIMS 28 REBELS KILLED IN LAST 3 DAYS

FL211558 Bridgetown CANA in English 1213 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, July 21, CANA-REUTER -- The Guatemalan Army said yesterday 29 guerrillas and seven soldiers were killed in separate clashes over the past three days.

An army communique said seven soldiers had died in an ambush by rebels early yesterday in the northwestern province of Huehuetenango, close to the Mexican border.

The communique said 23 rebels had died in a clash with Guatemalan troops Tuesday morning in the northwestern province of Alta Verapaz.

Another five guerrillas died in fighting on Monday morning in the neighbouring province of Quiche, it added.

Leftist guerrillas have been fighting a succession of military governments in Guatemala for over 20 years. Diplomats here say there has been an upsurge in their activity recently after months of an apparent lull.

Tuesday night two bombs exploded near police stations on the outskirts of the capital, destroying property but claiming no victims.

ARMY REPORTS CLASH WITH REBELS IN EL QUICHE

PA202215 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Jul 83 p 8

[Communique No 127 issued by the Army Public Relations Office on 19 Jul]

[Text] Yesterday at 1600 a military patrol carrying out its usual vigilance duties near Las Guacamayas Mountain, municipality of Uspantan, El Quiche Department, clashed with a group of subversives. Five of the rebels were killed, and the patrol recovered their weapons and equipment. The rest of the subversives fled.

As a result of this clash, the Guatemalan Army soldiers were able to free 33 peasants, including men, women, and children, whom the subversives had held captive and forced to work at menial taks.

Due to the rescued peasants' deplorable health, they were transferred to the headquarters of the 20th military zone, located in Santa Cruz del Quiche. The peasants are now receiving medical care to restore their health and facilitate return to their homes.

ARMY UNIT AMBUSHED IN HUEHUETENANGO, 7 KILLED

PA212013 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0334 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Press bulletin released by the Defense Ministry; no date or place given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Guatemalan Army regrets to inform all citizens that an auxiliary unit was ambushed early today.

The unit was composed mostly of paramedical personnel, who were on their way to aid alleged victims of a traffic accident that had occurred near the village of El Tablon in San Antonio Huista Municipality, Huehuetenango Department.

The incident began when several unidentified persons arrived at the patrol base of one of the Guatemalan Army units that is charged with preserving peace in the area to request medical aid for two occupants of a vehicle that had had an accident in El Tablon. Medical personnel were sent to their assistance.

Regrettably, this was just a plot to kill the members of the military assistance brigade. They were ambused by a group of criminal subversives who, after perpetrating their crime, fled under cover of darkness. Seven members of the Guatemalan Army died in this incident.

ARMY REPORTS CLASH, 23 SUBVERSIVES KILLED

PA212001 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0334 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Troops and subversives clased yesterday in San Cristobal, Alta Verapaz. According to an official report, 23 insurgents were killed. The army report indicated that a military patrol discovered a seditious group near the village of Quixal. The military report adds that weapons, canned food, first aid medicine, and individual knapsacks containing personal documents and the operations log of a clandestine faction were seized from those who died in this armed clash with the Guatemalan Army.

SAN GABRIEL SUCHITEPEQUEZ MAYOR SHOT, KILLED

PA212018 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0334 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Five unidentified individuals shot and killed Bosque Lopez Tupul, mayor of San Gabriel, Suchitepequez, and wounded Deputy Mayor Doroteo Anleu. The incident took place inside the mayoralty, while the mayor was in his office.

HAVANA CITES RIGHTS COMMISSION, URNG STATEMENTS

FL201500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has charged that the regime of Efrain Rios Montt has decided to resume the execution of persons condemned to death by special courts [tribunales de fuero especial]. The commission issued an urgent appeal to the international public and humanitarian and religious organizations throughout the world to demand an immediate stop to these crimes. Meanwhile, a communique released by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity said the army suffered over 200 casualties in the latest clashes which took place in Chimaltenango Department and along the Pan-American Highway.

HONDURAS

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON NICARAGUAN FETE ATTENDANCE

PA210504 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Government did not send a delegation to Nicaragua on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution because no invitation was received from the commanders, Acting Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez said yesterday.

"This was why no delegation was sent, and not because Honduras did not wish to be present at the Nicaraguan celebration because of the tense relations that the two governments are currently experiencing, as has been said," the acting foreign secretary added.

In the past, our country sent delegations headed by the defense and foreign secretaries, as well as political and media representatives.

COLONEL TAPIA APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

PA200435 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 July 83 p 8

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat has reported that Colonel Isidro Tapia, retired, has been appointed Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua. Until the time of this appointment, Tapia was serving as counsellor at the Honduran Embassy in Guatemala. Tapia replaces Hector Alfonso Pineda, who died recently. The Foreign Secretariat confirmed Tapia's appointment yesterday afternoon. Tapia was director of the Francisco Morazan Military school some years ago.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL PROTESTS NEW SALVADORAN 'AGGRESSION'

PA220427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] A Salvadoran Coast Guard vessel, supported by two other Salvadoran boats, today attacked two Nicaraguan fishing boats which were in our territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca. The Salvadoran boat used heavy machinegun fire. The underhanded aggression took place 1 and 1/2 miles off the Cosiguina Cliffs.

The Salvadoran ships entered our territorial waters in pursuit of the two fishing boats and withdrew only after a Nicaraguan patrol boat came to the aid of the fisherman.

In view of this provocation by Salvadoran naval forces, Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga today sent a formal note of protest to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, indicating, without need for further explanation, the seriousness of these incidents, which merit the most absolute rejection by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, introduce new elements of tension in the Central America area, and coincide with the policy of aggression and provocation that forces outside our countries are promoting against Nicaragua.

BORGE DISCUSSES, EXPLAINS FSLN PEACE PROPOSALS

PA211426 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] We reiterate our confidence in the Contadora Group, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge has stated.

In a meeting with legislators from Mexico's PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], in which he discussed the six points proposed by the FSLN and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Borge said: We reiterate our trust in the Contadora Group, because it can be a possible solution for peace in Central America.

He stresses: I believe that our proposals will help Contadora to advance and to grow stronger, despite those who are demagogically supporting Contadora but who really want it to disappear.

The Sandinist leader added that Nicaragua, by expressing its views, is not making any concessions on principles, but is seeking to promote negotiations so as to prevent imperialism from attacking the peoples of Central America.

He added: The fact that Nicaragua is seeking controls on the flow of weapons to El Salvador does not mean that we are turning our back on the Salvadorans or that we are reducing our solidarity with them. We are in fact showing even greater solidarity with El Salvador, in that we are seeking answers that will remove imperialism's justification for attacking them.

Borge said: We are willing to negotiate, but we will also defend the revolution and even die for it. Our deaths do not imply the death of the revolution, he told the PRI legislators yesterday.

Nicaragua, he added, wants peace and has openly said as much. We are putting our cards on the table, so that we may negotiate without reservations, thus eliminating the pretexts of those who don't want to negotiate on the Central America situation.

The Sandinist leader said: Both our friends and enemies must realize that we will only negotiate on the basis of terms in which respect for our national dignity is ensured. We are not going to negotiate on our revolution, but we will negotiate on the contradictions that exist among the area's governments.

RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY, C.A. SITUATION

PM211701 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Jul 83 p 4

[Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez undated Managua interview with Marc Leijendekker: "Nicaraguan Leader: We Are Prepared for War"]

[Text] Managua, in July -- Sergio Ramirez has been one of the Sandinist leaders from the very beginning. Since the Sandinists triumphantly moved into the Nicaraguan capital, Managua, and put a definitive end to the regime of Anastasio Somoza -- 4 years ago tomorrow -- he has been a member of the Nicaraguan junta. One recent Saturday morning he had time for a short interview in the government headquarters in Managua which stands somewhat alone among the skeletons of houses and grass in the place which was once the center of the capital, but which, since the 1972 earthquake, has not been redeveloped because of the chance of new earthquakes. The government building is guarded by a large number of soldiers.

[Leijendekker] How is the military situation at the moment?

[Ramirez] Since March this year, when the counterrevolutionary offensive began, we have succeeded in completely frustrating the plans of the Somozist guardia to occupy pieces of territory. The only thing they are now able to do is maintain their position along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, in a mountainous region where the border is unclear. They keep their fighting forces mostly on the Honduran side. They are principally concentrated round the Jalapa zone, where the Honduran army has begun to gather troops. For us, this is a sign that eventually there will be an invasion of our country. The Honduran Army is continuing to send soldiers to the region and is beginning attacks on Nicaraguan territory with artillery fire.

[Leijendekker] How is the situation in the south, where former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora has now begun armed operations from Costa Rica against his former brothers in arms because of his view that they are following too Marxist a course?

[Ramirez] The presence of Pastora in the South is part of U.S. strategy. They want to have an important fighting force in the north and a diversionary force in the south. Thus, they view Pastora as someone suited to playing the role of a diversionary force, something that does not personally please him so much, because he wants to be the leader of the entire counterrevolution. However, that does not square with the Yankees' plans. The Yankees see his role as a diversionary force to enable the Somozist guardia to militarily consolidate itself, but the arms that Pastora is receiving are the same as those of the guardia. He just has fewer arms.

[Leijendekker] Pastora said that his aim is different from that of the Somozists and that he does not want to cooperate with them. Is a reconciliation possible between Pastora and the Sandinists?

[Ramirez] His mentality, his ideas, and his words are not very different from the guardia's -- anticommunism, the accusation that we are a Russian base, for there is no difference. For us, Pastora and the guardia represent the same thing -- the counter-revolution.

[Leijendekker] What effect is the fighting having on the economic situation?

[Ramirez] The military aggression is inflicting a great deal of damage on the economy. We have lost agricultural and road-building machinery, and damage has been done to the infrastructure and to the tobacco harvest. It is costing us many, many lives, but it is also doing damage to materials and is leading to a reduction in economic activity so that we have been unable to promote development in the region suffering from the invasion. We have suffered damage worth approximately $50 million, primarily in the north.

[Leijendekker] Could the position of the FDN (the anti-Sandinist exile organization in Honduras) become stronger?

[Ramirez] That depends on the support the Honduran army gives to the Somozist counter-revolution. In real terms, the Somozists cannot do much more in the military field than they have already done. They can mobilize 5,000 or 10,000 people for military action, but it is impossible for their numbers to continue to grow.

[Leijendekker] The United States has still only said that 8,000 anti-Sandinists are currently operating from Honduras. (The latest figures are 10,000 to 12,000).

[Ramirez] It is possible that there are 10,000 to 12,000 men, but the numbers cannot grow much more if Honduran soldiers do not take part in the fighting. It is possible that their firepower could increase, but I do not expect them to be able to do anything with these men and this firepower. For this reason, we expect that, given the limited possibilities open to the Somozists, there will be an escalation of the conflict with the direct participation of the Honduran army.

[Leijendekker] Is Nicaragua prepared for a war with Honduras?

[Ramirez] We are prepared to stand firm against the serious aggression which could come from the Honduran army. We have enough men and arms to repulse an invasion from Honduras or anywhere. We are prepared for a war on two, three, or four fronts.

The support for the revolution is shown by the large number of people who are prepared to take part in the defense of the country.

Here in Nicaragua, there are as many people as are needed for defense. If at this moment there are 50,000 people prepared to defend the country, there could be 100,000 tomorrow, or 200,000. There is no limit, and this is an indication of the support the revolution has in cities and rural areas, because the people are aware that this is not a conflict between factions, not a war that you could term a civil war, but a war against an intruder.

[Leijendekker] Is it possible that a conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua could spread and become a conflict between Honduras and the United States on one side and Nicaragua and Cuba on the other?

[Ramirez] The war will be one in which, in military terms, we will stand alone. We will defend our country. We do not believe that it would be a war in which Cuba or the Soviet Union would intervene.

[Leijendekker] Is it possible that the fighting has an effect on the political process, the establishment of electoral laws, and the preparation of the elections which have been announced for 1985?

[Ramirez] That does not depend on us. It depends on what the enemy, the United States, is planning. If the United States takes the disturbance of the electoral process in Nicaragua as its goal it is very possible that it will succeed.

[Leijendekker] How great is the chance of this?

[Ramirez] I am fairly afraid of that, given the way in which they [sentence incomplete] The aggression cuts deep into our foreign currency reserves and our financial opportunities. In such a situation, it is difficult for us to think about anything else other than how the country can survive economically.

[Leijendekker] Why is the opposition not allowed to hold large public meetings?

[Ramirez] Under the state of emergency laws, they are not allowed to hold large public meetings, but they are allowed to hold internal gatherings and organize themselves.

[Leijendekker] But that applies principally to the party framework.

[Ramirez] You have to weigh the problem against the current situation. I believe that if an opposition party were to hold a meeting here to demonstrate its opposition to U.S. aggression, it would attract a lot of people, but if it were a party which appeared to want to hold a public meeting to conceal this aggression or justify it, then it would be a much more delicate matter. However, we are at least trying here to guarantee that the parties are able to function. They are represented in the Council of State and there they are able to discuss the law governing political parties.

[Leijendekker] Clause 5 of the law states that the parties may maintain their own principles, but that they must respect "the essential principles of the Sandinist popular revolution, such as anti-imperialism and the revolution's deeply-rooted democratic and popular character." Why was this addition included in the law?

[Ramirez] In political terms, a political party would find it difficult to survive in Nicaragua without adhering to the principles of anti-imperialism. For a political party with ties to the policy of the United States, it would be impossible to survive in Nicaragua, because it would receive no support of any kind.

[Leijendekker] But that is something that you cannot measure. Why may such a party not be allowed to exist, if, as you say, it would not receive any support?

[Ramirez] There are special circumstances here; the country is involved in a conflict with the United States. Ten deaths per day is not something you can just write off. Given the circumstances, we have a concept of democracy which is a little different from that of others. I believe that here it would be possible for a new-Somozist party which backed the policy of the United States, and obtained sufficient money from the United States and the CIA to succeed in winning what I would be unwilling to describe as certain support from the masses, but it would be able to sow confusion among them. With money you can always fabricate a certain amount of support, and we do not want that sort of democracy. Such a party would be able to confuse part of the population, although it would be a very small part. This is why we speak of the principle of anti-imperialism.

[Leijendekker] What sort of elections are likely, and what will happen if the Sandinists do not win them?

[Ramirez] We believe that an assembly must be elected which will have to vote on a new constitution. The law on political parties says that the parties have the right to fight to win power. That is logical, is it not? If there is a party which has more power than the FSLN (the Sandinist Front for National Liberation), this would mean that the revolutionary projects of the Sandinist front would have failed. The Nicaraguan people would then have made a choice for a better alternative than our projects, and I believe that we would then have to admit this.

[Leijendekker] Why is there press censorship?

[Ramirez] It is very difficult to explain to a citizen of Europe why we have censorship here in Nicaragua, because a European citizen lives in a completely different situation, in a society without any form of aggression. But I know for sure that if, for example, one day an army of 10,000 mercenaries were to attack Netherlands territory from Belgium, to destroy the crops and blow up bridges, all this would have repercussions in the Hague, in parliament. The parliament would be unable any longer to devote itself to education, road construction, taxation, but would have to deal with the war. Even the prime minister would have to devote his attention to this war; he would have to mobilize the army. And if in the Hague or in Amsterdam a newspaper were to justify this aggression, this invasion, do you think that this newspaper would be allowed to appear freely in such circumstances in the Netherlands? That would be very difficult, would it not? That is precisely what faces us in Nicaragua. The newspaper LA PRENSA is directly connected with the counterrevolution. Oscar Leonardo Montalban, its former chief, is now in charge of the exile radio station 19 September. Mario Alvaro Avaredo, who was LA PRENSA's editor, is now in Costa Rica and is a member of Unica, an organization which works with Pastora. And given these circumstances LA PRENSA cannot publish everything it wants to.

[Leijendekker] Is the revolution in Nicaragua an example for other countries?

[Ramirez] Yes, I believe so, and it is a very good example. When a country has been carrying on a revolutionary struggle since the 19th centrury and is finally able to achieve the basic idea of this struggle, this basic idea can serve as an example for other countries. Most of all because we point to a different path and because we are in the process of proving that it is possible to have a revolution in Latin America.

[Leijendekker] What does this mean for support for revolutionary movements in other countries, in El Salvador, for example?

[Ramirez] Logic dictates that a triumphant revolution like our own must stretch out a hand to revolutions taking place in neighboring countries; this support is a moral issue for us. But if it were up to us we would have no problems in arming the guerrillas.

[Leijendekker] The FMLN, the Salvadoran guerrilla movement, has a center here in Managua.

[Ramirez] The FMLN has representatives here, but it also has representatives in Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela. We do not persecute them, we allow them to enter the country. But to assert, as the CIA is doing, that the civil war (in El Salvador) is being directed from here is absurd, for you cannot wage a revolutionary war from a distant command post. You wage a revolutionary war in the field.

[Leijendekker] The Nicaraguan Government has always said that it is not sending arms to El Salvador. But is it possible that arms make their way from Nicaragua to El Salvador?

[Ramirez] Yes, it is quite possible, just as trucks go via Honduras, via Belize, via Guatemala. It is very probable that in this way arms go to El Salvador. But we are not interested in getting to the bottom of it [Om daar achteraan te zitten].

[Leijendekker] The United States has said that it wants multilateral negotiations over the problems in Central America. Nicaragua has said that it wants bilateral negotiations with Honduras. Why does Nicaragua not consider multilateral talks acceptable?

[Ramirez] That is a strategy of the U.S. Administration to achieve nothing in the long run. The United States prevents us from engaging in direct talks with Honduras and so it is directly obstructing the possibility of peace. What guarantees can Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador give us about the aggression from Honduran territory which we are suffering? We are prepared to talk with all countries in the region about the arms race in Central America, about peace, about the refugees, but the aggression from Honduras must be discussed with Honduras.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WHEAT DONATION -- German Shlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, yesterday, in the port of Corinto, turned over to junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas a Soviet donation of 15,000 tons of wheat. The Soviet ambassador said the Soviet people share the Nicaraguan people's happiness on celebrating the fourth anniversary of the revolution. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 83 PA]

SINISTER MEANINGS SEEN IN U.S. EXERCISES

FL211847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1142 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Commentary by Irma Caceres and Jose Fernandez Vilela during 'Revista de la Manana' program]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez] The Central American situation continues to attract world attention in view of the possible impact it might have on peace not only in the region and on the continent but also throughout the world.

To the declaration issued by the Contadora Group in its attempt to bring peace to Central America, the United States has responded by launching large-scale exercises that will continue over the next 30 days. Among other goals, these exercises are designed to intimidate Cuba and Nicaragua. Meanwhile, acts of provocation against Nicaragua continue to intensify.

In contrast to the belligerent, arrogant U.S. position is the Nicaraguan position. As you know, Nicrragua has proposed a six-point plan that the Panamanian president regards as a step forward in solving the Central American conflict.

I believe, Irma, we are now watching the full disclosure of the U.S. position, since the United States is no longer disguising its imperialist goals in the region.

[Caceres] I believe no one can fail to view these exercises in the Caribbean and Central American region as a test designed to measure the possibility of launching direct aggression, and even of imposing a blockade.

[Fernandez] To emphasize the significance the United States has attached to these exercises, I would like to read the list of ships that make up the task force deployed in the area: the aircraft carrier Ranger -- although a conventional carrier, it is a very modern one -- a missile-armed cruiser, three destroyers and three other ships, which are either support or escort vessels. Well, gentlemen, this is a very powerful naval force, a strike task force which, in effect, is designed for a prolonged naval war. This task force is far too powerful, if compared with the military might of the Central American countries.

This task force is designed to implement a plan formulated during the tenure of Secretary of State Alexander Haig to impose a blockade, a quarantine, on Nicaragua; or at least to make a final rehearsal before implementing it. It is also designd to intimidate Cuba under the false pretext, as you just said, of stemming the flow of arms into El Salvador, which is a pretext the Reagan administration has used since its inauguration in 1980.

[Caceres] These exercises may also be designed to intimidate U.S. friends themselves, in order for them to see what the United States is capable of doing in the region, since U.S. relations with Latin America have been getting increasingly worse.

[Fernandez] In any case, Irma, the creation of the Kissinger commission is an attempt made by President Reagan to manipulate both the U.S. Congress -- although the House of Representatives has been discussing U.S. covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels -- and the U.S. public.

CRITICISM OF REAGAN RESPONSE TO MANAGUA PROPOSAL

FL230100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Forced by recent Nicaraguan declarations to remove his pacifist mask, with which he has attempted to confuse public opinion on the Central American conflict, Ronald Reagan has rejected the Sandinist proposal to begin multilateral negotiations which he had defended earlier, to find a political solution to the situation in the area.

Up to now, the Reagan administration had said that it would only accept overall negotiations, and not bilateral ones, as, Nicaragua had requested. But today, the President rejected overall negotiations after the Sandinist government declared that it was accepting them in order not to delay further a political solution and to prevent a war in the region.

Caught in a trap of his own words, the White House cowboy told the news media that he considers it extremely difficult to find a way out of the tense situation in Central America so long as the revolutionary government in Managua remains in power, which only reaffirms the warlike nature of his policy in the area.

REPORT ON 'CANCELLED' INVASION OF SURINAME

PA200030 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Groups hostile to the Surinamese revolutionary process planned to invade this country early this month, but the attack was cancelled at the last minute because its organizers could not keep their plans secret.

According to a Netherlands press agency dispatch, the invasion was expected to be started by a commando group leaving from the United States, made up of 300 U.S. and South American mercenaries. Afterwards, Surinamese counterrevolutionaries, trained in the Netherlands, were scheduled to join them, entering Suriname through French Guiana.

TRADE UNIONS CONDEMN CHILEAN GOVERNMENT

FL211840 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and the 17 national trade unions have expressed their strongest condemnatin of the Chilean military regime for the imprisonment of trade union leaders (Sergio Troncoso), (Luis Ponte Alba), (Carlos Opaso), (Alberto Arcos), (Maria Rosa), and others following the 12 July national protest. We Cuban workers, the communique states, express our strongest solidarity with the Chilean nation and its working class. The CTC called on Latin American and Caribbean trade unions to provide solidary support for the just struggle being waged by the Chilean people.

NETHERLANDS DIPLOMAT EXPELLED, PROTEST LODGED

FL211550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Hague, July 21, CANA-REUTER -- The Netherlands has protested to Suriname against the expulsion of a Dutch diplomat who has been asked to leave the country within six days, the Foreign Ministry said today.

A spokesman said the Suriname Government had accused Ronald Schermel, head of the Development Cooperation Section of the Dutch Embassy in Paramaribo, of spreading dishonest and inaccurate information about Suriname to the Dutch news media.

Suriname condemned Schermel's action as being counter to the value it attached to good relations with the Netherlands.

Protesting against the expulsion, Mr Dutch ambassador to Suriname, Johan Hoekman, noted that hardly any Dutch journalists have recently been allowed to enter Suriname. He asked Suriname to provide proof of the accusations, the spokesman said. He added that Schermel will return home next week.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since the Netherlands cut off economic aid to Suriname after 15 people were shot by security forces in an allegedly coup attempt last December.